

## 1318.3 - Qld Stats, June 2010

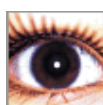
Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 21/06/2010

## Summary

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Qld Stats is currently being redeveloped with several changes occurring as part of this issue. The changes are mostly in presentation, with no significant change to content. Future issues will contain further changes.



#### **ABS News and Events**

Includes: **ABS News and Upcoming Events**



#### **People**

Includes: **Recent Social Statistics, Population Change, Regional Population Growth, Labour Force**



#### **Economy**

Includes: **Recent Economic Statistics, Prices, Construction, Housing Finance, Incomes, Consumption and Investment, Tourist Accommodation, State Accounts**



#### **Environment and Energy**

Includes: **Environment and Energy Statistics**

## Index of Articles

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February	Deaths, Queensland, 2008
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October	Marriages and Divorces, Queensland, 2008
September	Water Use on Queensland Farms, 2007-08
August	Environmental Issues and Behaviour, Queensland, 2007-08
July	Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2008
June	Land Management and Farming in Queensland, 2007-08
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December	General Social Survey, 2006: Personal Stressors, Queensland
November	Census Data - Second Release
	Young People in the Labour Market, Queensland, 2007
September	General Social Survey, 2006: Characteristics of Family and Community Support & Crime and Safety
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June	Preferred Working Hours of Wage and Salary Earners, Queensland, October 2006
May	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Queensland, 2004-05
	Energy Use and Conservation, March 2005

## About this Release

Qld Stats is an electronic magazine containing an overview of Queensland's key economic and social indicators presented in graphs, tables and analytical summaries with links to more detailed products. Qld Stats also contains news of seminars, releases and other matters of statistical interest for Queensland.

Qld Stats replaces Queensland Key Statistics (cat. no. 1388.3) and Statistical Update, Queensland (cat. no. 1316.3). These two products have been discontinued.

Qld Stats is issued monthly, after the release of Labour Force data, with tables and graphs updated to the latest available data. Analytical summaries are included when available.

Readers can get further information, including Explanatory Notes, on each of the topics by using the links to source materials contained on each page.

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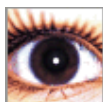
People

Recent Social Statistics

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### **ABS NEWS AND UPCOMING EVENTS**

**NatStats 2010 Conference**



# NatStats 2010 Conference

15-17 September 2010 Darling Harbour Sydney

## Registrations Now Open!

The Australian Bureau of Statistics is pleased to announce that registrations are now open for the NatStats 2010 Conference.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics, through its initiative, the National Statistical Service, aims to improve the use and understanding of statistics for Australians.

NatStats 2010 will be held from 15 - 17 September 2010 at the Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre, Darling Harbour. The conference aims to build on the enthusiasm generated by the inaugural NatStats conference held in 2008.

The overall theme for the conference is "Measuring what counts: economic development, wellbeing and progress in 21st century Australia", which will explore drivers of economic and related social change that are shaping Australia's progress. Conference speakers will highlight the importance of statistics in understanding and responding to these challenges.

As a participant in the NatStats 2010 Conference, you will have the opportunity to contribute your ideas for improving the Australian statistical system for the future.

Dr Ken Henry AC, Secretary to the Commonwealth Treasury, will deliver the opening plenary address at the conference and the Hon Dr Geoff Gallop AC, Director of the Graduate School of Government at the University of Sydney, will deliver a presentation focused around improving the wellbeing of Australians.

Prof Paul Cheung, Director of the United Nations Statistics Division, will also be speaking as part of a detailed panel discussion titled, "Measuring progress: from theory to practice", alongside Dr David Gruen, Director of the Macro-Economic Group at the Treasury.

Other NatStats 2010 speakers include Ms Jane Halton PSM, Secretary of the Department of Health and Ageing who will speak on the role of statistics in health; and Mr Paul McClintock AO, Chairman of the COAG Reform Council, who will be speaking about the measurement of disadvantage, inequality, and social inclusion. In addition, Ms Martine Durand, Chief Statistician and Director of the OECD Statistics Directorate, and Mr Phil Lowe, Assistant Governor (Economic) of the Reserve Bank of Australia, will together examine some of the changes we can expect to witness in the global economy and the implication for Australia.

For a full list of confirmed speakers, program and registration information, please visit the NatStats 2010 website or email [natstats@nss.gov.au](mailto:natstats@nss.gov.au).

## NatStats 2010 Event Details

Date: Wednesday 15 - Friday 17 September 2010

Venue: Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre, Darling Harbour

Cost: \$795 Early Bird (Until July 16 2010)

\$995 Full Fee

Register now and save!

Follow NatStats 2010 on Twitter 

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## **Year Book Australia, 2009-10**

Year Book Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 1301.0) was released on 4 June 2010.

Year Book Australia is the principal reference work produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. It provides a comprehensive and detailed statistical overview of various aspects of the economy and social conditions in Australia. In addition, it contains descriptive matter dealing with Australia's geography and climate, government, international relations, defence, education and health and welfare support systems.

The electronic product takes advantage of website capabilities and differs marginally from the printed version.

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## **National Statistical Service Newsletter (NSS News), May 2010**

NSS News, May 2010 is a newsletter designed to keep you in touch with developments in the field of statistics.

Featured in this edition is:

- an update on NatStats 2010 Conference, Sydney, 15-17 September 2010
- an article on the Principles of Statistical Integration and
- an article titled 'Has life in Australia improved over the past decade?'

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## **Discover the ABS, 2010**

Discover the ABS, 2010 (cat. no. 1303.0) was released on 20 May 2010.

Containing information about the role of the ABS, and the products and services it provides, Discover the ABS is a useful starting point for developing a greater understanding of how you can utilise the ABS to benefit your decision making.

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## **Australian Statistical Geography Standard: Design of the Statistical Areas Level 4, Capital Cities and Statistical Areas Level 3, May 2010**

Australian Statistical Geography Standard: Design of the Statistical Areas Level 4, Capital Cities and Statistical Areas Level 3, May 2010 (cat. no. 1216.0.55.003) was released on 21 May 2010.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics intends to replace the current Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) with the new Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) with effect from July 2011.

This information paper discusses the design of the SA3, SA4 and Capital City regions of the ASGS, which will become current from 1 July 2011 and calls for stakeholder comment on these regions, which will be available by emailing [geography@abs.gov.au](mailto:geography@abs.gov.au).

The ASGC is used for the collection and dissemination of geographically classified statistics. The ASGC has been the foundation of the statistical geography used by the ABS, and many other organisations, since 1984. Over the years it has been criticised on many grounds including: lack of stability over time, inconsistent population sizes of the defined areas and that some of the areas were not meaningful. Furthermore it is incompatible with mesh blocks.

The ASGS has therefore been developed to address these shortcomings. It will be based on mesh blocks and will define more stable, consistent and meaningful areas than the ASGC. It will be the new basis for the publication of the complete range of ABS spatial statistics. The ASGS will become the essential reference for understanding and interpreting the geographical context of ABS statistics.

This is the third and final information paper designed to explain aspects of the ASGS. Its purpose is to provide background to stakeholders regarding the Statistical Area 3s (SA3s) and 4s (SA4s) of the ASGS to facilitate consultation on their design.

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## **CURF Microdata News, May 2010**

CURF Microdata News, May 2010 (cat. no. 1104.0) was released on 27 May 2010.

CURF Microdata News is a quarterly newsletter created by the Microdata Access Strategies Section at the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

CURF Microdata News is aimed at informing new and current Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) Microdata users about issues and developments in the access to, and use of, CURF Microdata. The newsletter periodically covers topics such as available and forthcoming microdata releases, terms and conditions of access, responsible access to microdata and best practice tips, pricing, microdata research outputs, frequently asked questions, and information about applying for ABS CURF microdata.

Interested readers are also invited to visit the CURF Microdata pages on the ABS web site for relevant up-to-date information about each of these matters.

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## **People**



## PEOPLE

- In Queensland in 2008, the median age for males in their first marriage was 29.5 years. The median age for females in their first marriage was 27.5 years.
- In August 2008, there were 57,500 teachers in Queensland and 72% of all teachers were female.

(From cat. no. 4102.0 - [Australian Social Trends](#), Mar 2010)

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## Recent Social Statistics

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### RECENT SOCIAL STATISTICS

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[The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, 2010](#)

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[Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2007](#)

[Industrial Disputes, Australia, Mar 2010](#)

[Demography News, June 2010](#)

[Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031](#)

## **Time Use on Recreation and Leisure Activities, 2006**

Time Use on Recreation and Leisure Activities, 2006 (cat. no. 4173.0) was released on 11 May 2010.

This publication contains a selection of national data, from the 2006 Time Use Survey, on time spent by persons aged 15 years and over on recreation and leisure activities.

Some data for Queensland:

- People in Queensland reported the second highest average amount of free time per day - 5 hours and 7 minutes - two minutes less than South Australia.
- Recreational and leisure activities occupied an average of 4 hours and 26 minutes a day in both Queensland and South Australia, more than any other state or territory.
- Queenslanders spent the highest average amount of time on sport and outdoor activities - 25 minutes a day.
- Audio/visual media occupied the largest amount of time in all states and territories. Queenslanders recorded an average of 2 hours 22 minutes a day on this activity.

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## **Research and Experimental Development, Higher Education Organisations, Australia, 2008**

Research and Experimental Development, Higher Education Organisations, Australia, 2008 (cat. no. 8111.0) was released on 26 May 2010.

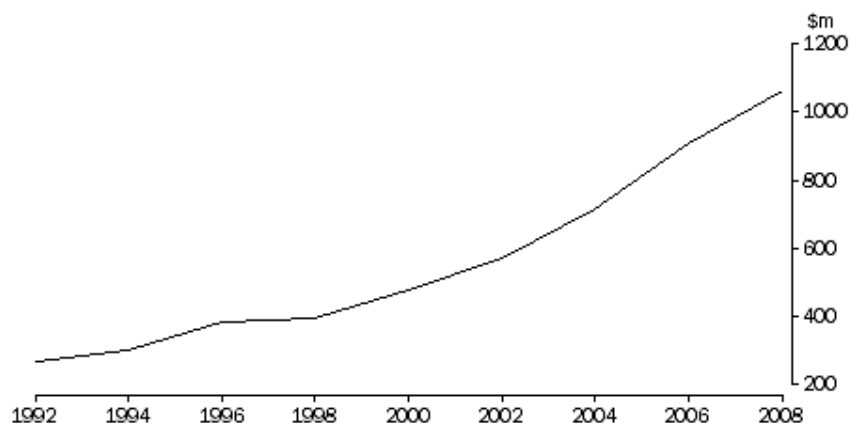
This publication provides expenditure and human resources devoted to research and experimental development (R&D) carried out by higher education organisations in Australia, classified by socioeconomic objective, field of research, type of expenditure, type of activity, source of funds, type of employee and location of expenditure. Most data are expressed in current prices but key aggregates are also expressed using chain volume measures.

Some data for Queensland:

- In 2008, a total of \$1,061 million was devoted to Research and Development in higher education institutions. This was 16% more than in 2006 and nearly four times the expenditure recorded for 1992.
- In 2008, the largest portion of expenditure was other current expenditure (\$454 million) and labour costs (\$440 million). Scholarships cost \$67 million. Capital expenditure totalled \$101 million, \$48 million on land, buildings and other structures and \$52 million on other capital expenditure.
- In 2008, applied research took \$524 million, strategic basic research \$270 million, pure basic research \$150 million and experimental development \$117 million.
- The main socio-economic objectives in 2008 was health (\$309 million of \$436 million devoted to society). Economic development totalled \$286 million followed by expanding knowledge (\$222 million) and environment (\$116 million). Defence research took the lowest amount of all (\$1.7 million).

### **HIGHER EDUCATION RESOURCES DEVOTED TO R&D: Queensland**





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## **Federal Defendants, Australia, 2008-09**

Federal Defendants, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 4515.0) was released on 27 May 2010.

This publication provides nationally comparable data showing the number of defendants with Federal offences dealt with by the Higher (Supreme and Intermediate), Magistrates and Children's criminal courts. Details are provided on the characteristics of defendants (such as age and sex), and outcomes associated with defendants (principal sentence type) and principal offence committed. A range of information is also presented for the count of Federal offences.

Some data for Queensland:

- There were 1360 (44.4%) federal defendants with fraud, deception and related offences. This type of offence is defined as offences involving a dishonest act or omission carried out with the purpose of deceiving to obtain benefit.
- There were 890 (29.1%) of federal defendants with offences against justice procedures which involves an act or omission that is deemed to be prejudicial to the effective carrying out of justice procedures or any government operations including general government operations as well as those specifically concerned with maintaining government security.
- There were 353 (11.5%) federal defendants with abduction, harassment and related offences which are acts intended to threaten or harass, or acts that unlawfully deprive another person of their freedom of movement, or are against that person or the will of their legal guardian.

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## **The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, 2010**

The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, 2010 (cat. no. 4704.0) was released on 28 May 2010.

This release provides a comprehensive statistical overview, largely at the national level, of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health and welfare. Focusing on topics considered important for the health of Australia's Indigenous population, this release presents the latest analysis and results from key national statistical collections including: the 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey; the 2004-05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey; and the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Following on from the previous biennial series of printed reports, this electronic release aims to present comprehensive analysis on a more frequent basis. Information presented will be regularly updated as new source data becomes available, and the range of topics covered will be expanded

as new analysis is incorporated.

Current topics include:

- Key messages
- Demographic, social and economic characteristics overview
- Education
- Adult health
- Mother's and children's health
- Disability and carers
- Mortality
- Housing circumstances
- Access to health and community services

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## **Private Hospitals, Australia, 2008-09**

Private Hospitals, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 4390.0) was released on 31 May 2010.

This publication provides details about the operation of private acute and psychiatric hospitals, and free-standing day hospital facilities in Australia. Information is included about facilities (beds available, special units, etc.), activities (patient throughput, days of hospitalisation provided, bed occupancy rates), patients (types of admitted patients, outpatients and operations performed), staffing and finances.

Some data for Queensland:

- In 2008-09, there were a total of 11,434 full-time equivalent staff working in 54 private acute and psychiatric hospitals, with 2.3 staff on average per occupied bed.
- There were 41 hospitals with theatres, 16 hospitals with labour wards and 10 hospitals with psychiatric wards/beds..
- A total of 141,497 accident and emergency patients were treated at 10 private acute and psychiatric hospitals.
- Total recurrent expenditure in 2008-09 was \$1,751.6 million with an average recurrent expenditure per patient day of \$977.

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## **Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2009**

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 4510.0) was released on 3 June 2010.

This publication presents national crime statistics relating to victims of a selected range of personal and household offences that have been recorded by police. These statistics provide indicators of the level and nature of recorded crime victimisation in Australia and a basis for measuring change over time.

This publication provides a breakdown of the selected offences by: victim characteristics (age and sex); the nature of the incident (weapon use and location); and outcome of police investigations at 30 days. These data are also available by state and territory. The collection also provides for selected state and territory information about the relationship of the offender to the victim and the Indigenous status of a victim.

Some data for Queensland:

- In 2009, there were 8,282 victims of motor vehicle theft and 82,328 victims of other theft as well as 30,972 victims of unlawful entry with intent involving the taking of property.
- Assault victims totalled 20,511 in 2009, the largest number since the 20,849 recorded in 2002. There were 4,388 victims of sexual assault in 2009.
- The indexed rate (rate per 1,000 population compared with the rate per 1,000 population in 2001 = 100.0) has fallen for all offences. The largest decrease of indexed rate was for motor vehicle theft (down to 39.1). Sexual assault showed the smallest decrease in indexed rate (down to 88.4).

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## **Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2007**

Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2007 (cat. no. 6287.0) was released on 3 June 2010.

This publication provides estimates of the labour force characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians using data from the Labour Force Survey. The publication also draws attention to statistical and data quality issues that should be considered when using the estimates.

Some data for Queensland:

- In 2009, the number of unemployed persons unemployment rate for Indigenous people was 21%, up from 13% in 2008.
- The participation rate was 62% in 2009 and has declined steadily each year from 66% in 2006. The number of persons not in the labour force has increased steadily from 32,200 in 2005 to 37,600 in 2009.
- The proportion of persons living in remote areas was 15% in 2009, down from 23% in 2008.

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## **Industrial Disputes, Australia, Mar 2010**

Industrial Disputes, Australia, Mar 2010 (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001) was released on 3 June 2010.

This publication sets out the number of disputes, employees involved, working days lost and working days lost per 1,000 employees in industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of 10 working days or more, classified by state, industry, cause of dispute, working days lost per employee involved and reason work resumed.

Some data for Queensland:

- In March quarter 2010 there were 2,000 working days lost as a result of industrial disputes. December quarter 2008 is the most recent period with a lower figure (1,300).
- The number of working days lost per 1,000 employees was 1.0 in March quarter 2010.

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## **Demography News, June 2010**

Demography News, June 2010 (cat. no. 3106.0) was released on 8 June 2010.

Demographic statistics provide measures of the Australian population, its size, growth, composition and geographic distribution, as well as the components that shape population change: births, deaths and migration.

This newsletter provides information about the latest demographic research and analysis being undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

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## **Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031**

Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031 (cat. no. 3236.0) was released on 8 June 2010.

This publication contains projections of households, families and living arrangements for Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state for the period 30 June 2007 to 2031. Figures for 30 June 2006 are estimated resident population based on results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Three main series of projections (Series I, II and III) are presented in this publication for analysis and reporting. The projections are based on assumptions about changing living arrangements of Australia's population, which is assumed to increase according to the Series B projection from Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0).

The projections presented are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the population that would occur if assumptions about future living arrangements of Australia's population were to prevail over the projection period. While the assumptions are formulated on the basis of an assessment of demographic trends, there is no certainty that any of the assumptions will be realised.

Some data for Queensland (using the Series II projections):

- Group households are projected to increase from 65,300 in 2006 to 100,800 in 2031.
- Lone person households are projected to almost double in number from 334,400 in 2006 to 673,200 in 2031.
- It is projected that family households will increase from 1,113,300 in 2006 to 1,808,000 households in 2031.
- Couple families with children are projected to increase by half from 487,500 in 2006 to 654,700 in 2031 while couple families without children are projected to nearly double in numbers from 443,100 in 2006 to 833,200 in 2031.
- One parent families are also projected to nearly double in numbers from 184,900 one parent families in 2006 to 328,400 in 2031.

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## **Population Change**

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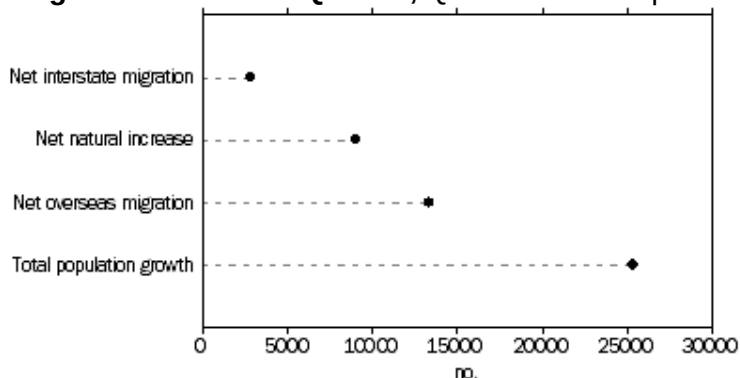
### **POPULATION CHANGE**

#### **Population Change, Queensland**

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for Queensland was 4,450,400 at 30 September 2009, an increase of 115,200 (2.7%) since 30 September 2008. Queensland accounted for 20% of the Australian population at 30 September 2009.

Between the June 2009 quarter and the September 2009 quarter, 53% (13,400 persons) of the total population increase of 25,300 persons was due to net overseas migration, 36% (9,100 persons) to natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and 11% (2,900 persons) was attributable to net interstate migration.

#### Population Change from Previous Quarter, Queensland - September 2009 quarter



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Further information about Queensland's population can be accessed from [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Regional Population Growth

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### REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

#### Regional Population Growth, Queensland

At 30 June 2009, the Queensland population was estimated to be 4,425,100 persons. The south east corner comprising Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton statistical divisions accounted for two-thirds (66%) of the state's population. During the year to June 2009, Brisbane statistical division reached the population milestone of two million, which was 45% of Queensland's population.

#### Regional Population(a), By Statistical Division - At 30 June - 2001, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

	2001 '000	2006 '000	2007r '000	2008r '000	2009p '000
Statistical division					
Brisbane	1 663.1	1 857.8	1 902.2	1 952.2	2 004.3
Gold Coast	387.1	466.4	484.6	499.5	515.2
Sunshine Coast	247.2	295.1	304.1	313.9	323.4
West Moreton	77.2	86.4	88.6	91.0	94.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	232.0	264.1	271.3	278.9	287.4

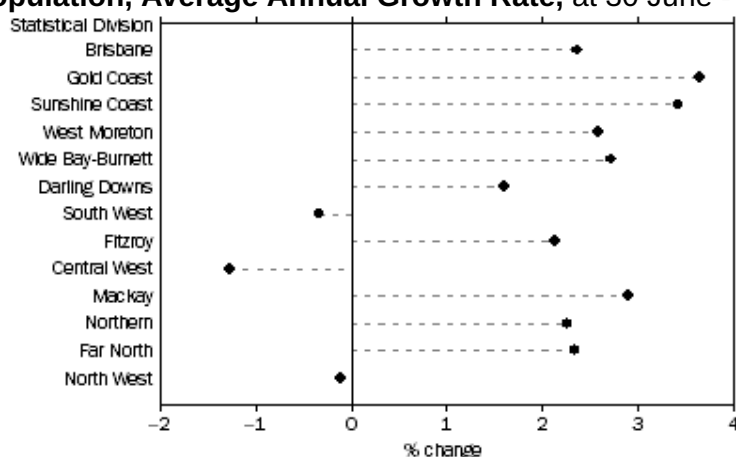
Darling Downs	209.0	225.8	228.8	232.4	237.2
South West	27.0	26.4	26.2	26.2	26.3
Fitzroy	186.5	206.2	210.9	215.5	220.7
Central West	13.6	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.3
Mackay	137.5	159.8	163.6	168.2	172.7
Northern	190.3	209.9	215.4	221.4	227.3
Far North	224.2	247.3	254.3	262.9	269.7
North West	34.3	33.2	33.5	34.2	34.0
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>3 628.9</b>	<b>4 090.9</b>	<b>4 196.0</b>	<b>4 308.6</b>	<b>4 425.1</b>

(a) Estimates as at 30 June are final for 2001 to 2006, revised for 2007 and 2008 and preliminary for 2009. For all years, Statistical divisions are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2009 Edition.

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).

The fastest growing statistical divisions over the eight years between 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2009 were Gold Coast with an average annual growth rate of 3.6%, Sunshine Coast (3.4%) and Mackay (2.9%). Three statistical divisions recorded negative average annual growth during the same period: North West (-0.1%), South West (-0.3%) and Central West (-1.3%).

### Regional Population, Average Annual Growth Rate, at 30 June - 2001 to 2009



Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).

For more information on Queensland's regional population distribution, please refer to [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released annually.

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## Labour Force

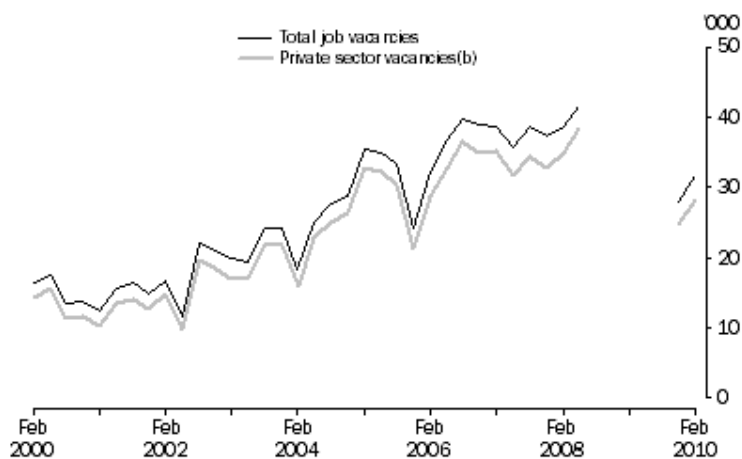
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### LABOUR FORCE

#### Job Vacancies

In original terms, Queensland's total number of job vacancies increased to 31,600 in February 2010 from 27,900 in November 2009. The February 2010 vacancies were 13% higher than in November 2009. Public sector vacancies accounted for 11% of total job vacancies in February 2010.

**Job Vacancies(a), Queensland: Original**



(a) A gap in series exists from August 2008 to August 2009 inclusive.  
 (b) Telstra Corporation changed from the public sector to the private sector between November 2006 and February 2007.

Source: Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0).

### Gap in series

This is the first issue of Job Vacancies, Australia since May 2008, due to the suspension of the Job Vacancies Survey in 2008-09.

Caution should be used when comparing estimates from November 2009 onwards with estimates for May 2008 and previous periods, due to the changes outlined below:

- As a result of the suspension of the job vacancies survey, no original estimates were produced for five quarters between August 2008 and August 2009 inclusive. The ABS cannot produce reliable estimates by collecting this missing data retrospectively. As a consequence, no estimates are available for the 5 quarters.
- A new sample is being used in the job vacancies survey from November 2009, based on ANZSIC 2006 and incorporating improvements to the survey frame.
- From November 2009, industry statistics presented are on the basis of Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 edition. Industry data up to May 2008 are available only on an ANZSIC 1993 basis. For further details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 20 to 22 in Job Vacancies, Australia.

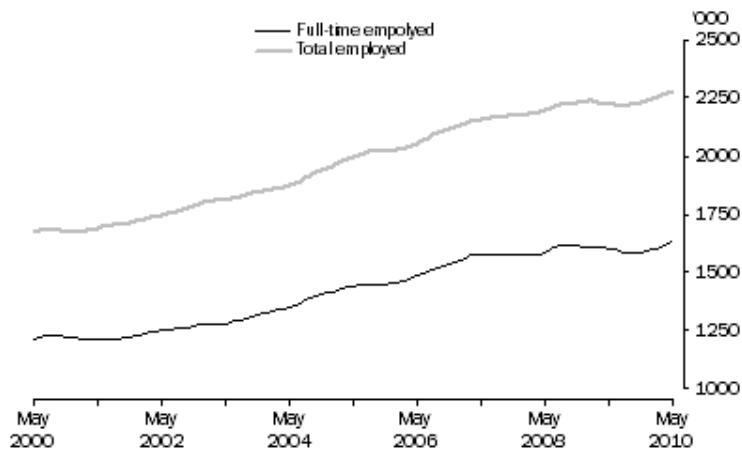
Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0).

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### Employed Persons

In May 2010, total employment in Queensland in trend terms rose 0.4% to 2,281,100 persons, the tenth monthly rise following six consecutive monthly decreases. Full-time employed persons (1,629,700) accounted for 71% of total employed persons. Males accounted for 64% of full-time employed persons and 54% of total employed persons.

#### Employed Persons, Queensland: Trend



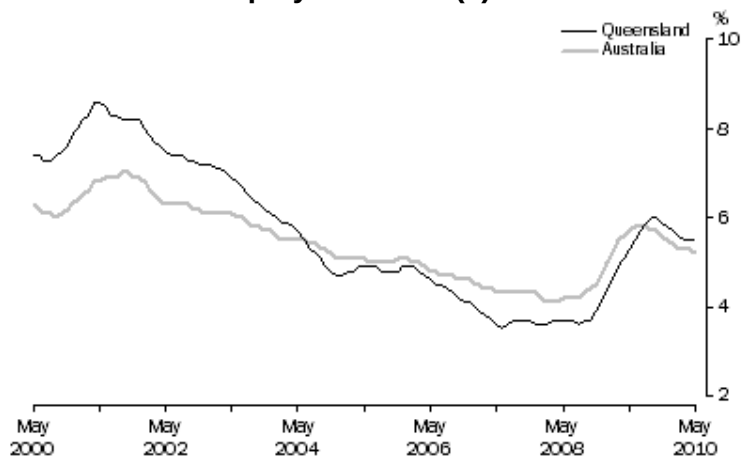
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0).

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## Unemployment

The trend estimate of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland for May 2010 was 132,100 persons. This equates to an unemployment rate of 5.5%. In trend estimate terms, the Queensland unemployment rate has fallen or been steady for the last seven months following fourteen consecutive months in which it increased or remained steady and for the last ten months has been higher than the national unemployment rate.

### Unemployment Rate(a): Trend



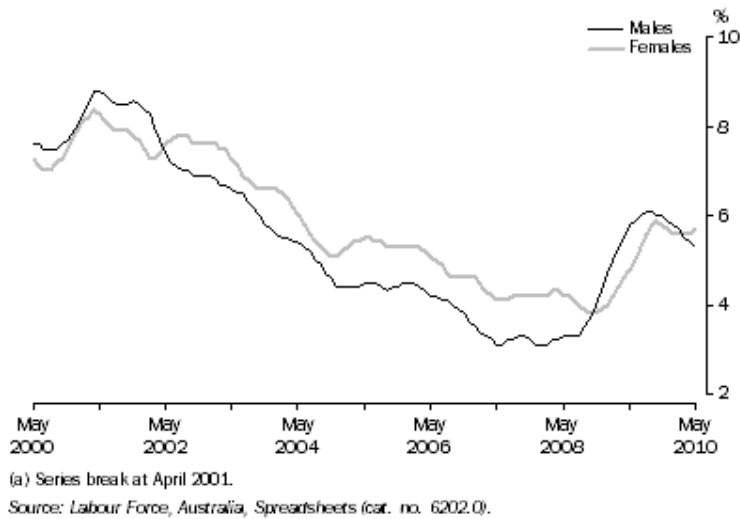
(a) Series break at April 2001.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0).

In Queensland in May 2010, the male unemployment rate was 5.3% and the female unemployment rate was 5.7%. From November 2008 to February 2010, female unemployment rates were lower than male unemployment rates, but since then the male unemployment rate has been lower.

### Unemployment Rate(a), Queensland: Trend

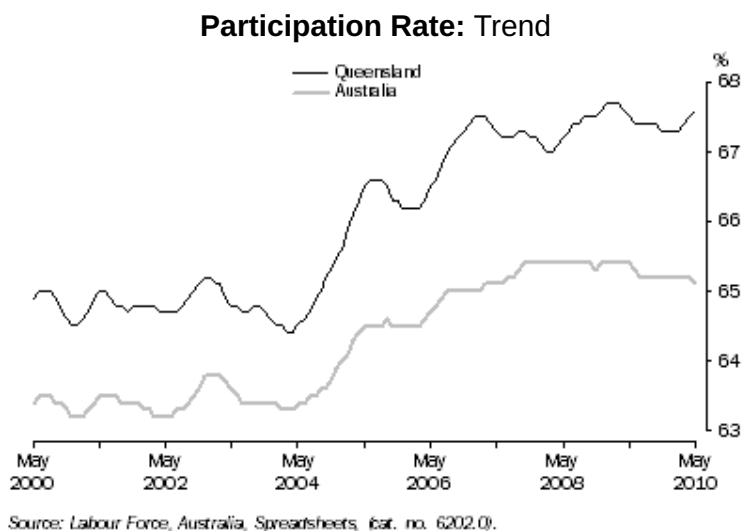




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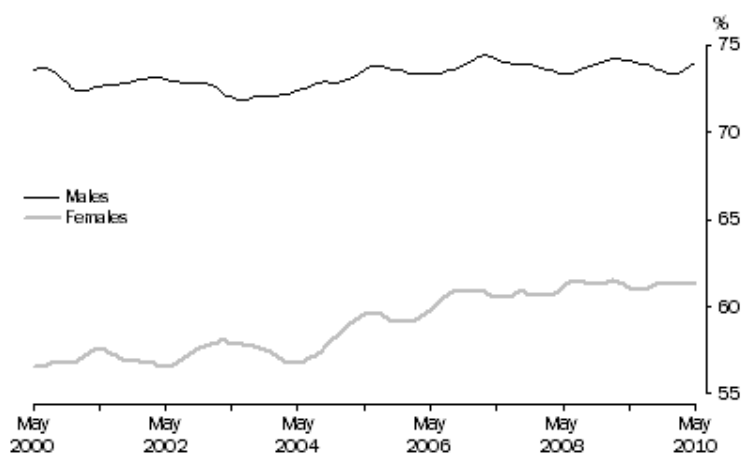
## Participation Rate

The trend estimate of the participation rate for Queensland in May 2010 rose 0.1% to 67.6%. This rate is 2.7 percentage points higher than in May 2000. Queensland has recorded participation rates equal to or higher than the national average since September 1988.



For Queensland, the trend participation rate for females has been over 60% since June 2006 and recorded 61.3% in May 2010. This is a 4.8 percentage points increase over the female participation rate recorded in May 2000. The male participation rate in May 2010 was 74% which was 0.4 percentage points lower than the rate recorded for May 2000.

## Participation Rate, Queensland: Trend



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0).

Further information on these topics can be accessed at [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. These publications are released monthly.

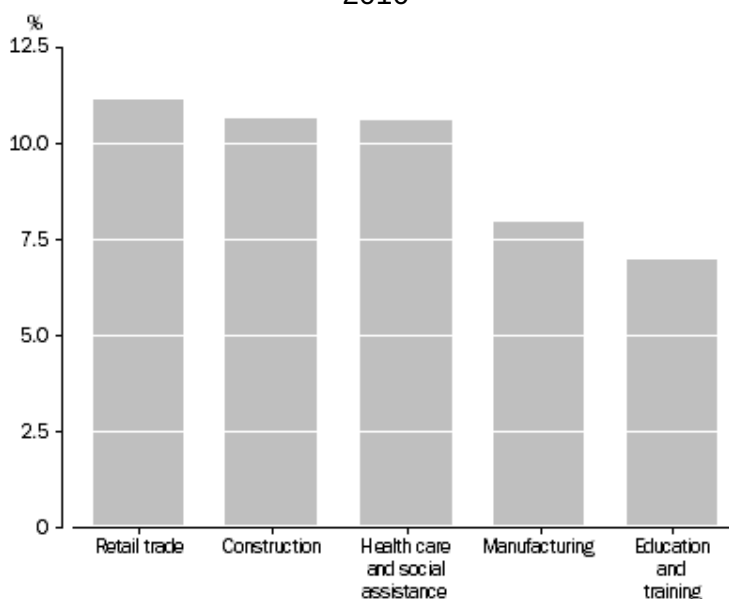
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## Employed Persons by Industry

There were 2,238,500 employed persons in Queensland in February 2010. The five industries with the most number of employed persons were Retail trade (248,900), Health care and social assistance (237,600), Construction (236,700), Manufacturing (177,400), and Education and training (156,000). Those industries employing the least number of persons included Electricity, gas, water and waste services (29,600), Information, media and telecommunications (30,100), and Mining (39,900).

The five industries with the most number of employed persons accounted for almost 47% of Queensland's employed persons.

## Employed Persons by Industry, Percentage of total employed - Queensland: Original - February 2010



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

In the year February 2009 to February 2010, the greatest proportional increase of employed persons occurred in the Wholesale trade industry (38%). In the same period, Mining had the

greatest proportional decrease in employed persons with a reduction of 20%.

Note: Employed persons by industry has been reported in original terms and cannot be directly compared with the trend estimates reported for Labour Force.

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Economy

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### ECONOMY

- At February 2010 in Queensland, the trend estimate of total average weekly earnings for males was \$1,217.80 and for females was \$762.50.

(From cat. no. 6302.0 - [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#), Feb 2010)

This section contains the following subsection :

- Recent Economic Statistics
  - Prices
  - Construction
  - Housing Finance
  - Incomes
  - Consumption and Investment
  - Tourist Accommodation
  - State Accounts

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## Recent Economic Statistics

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### RECENT ECONOMIC STATISTICS

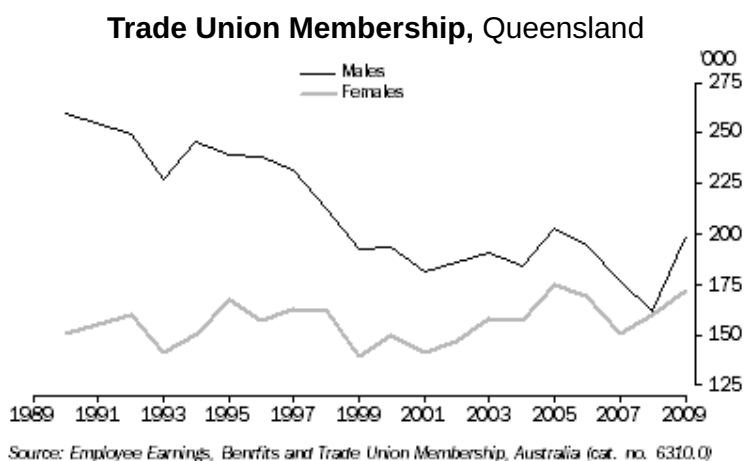
#### Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, August 2009

[Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia](#), August 2009 (cat. no. 6310.0) was released on 12 May 2010.

This publication contains information from three survey topics: weekly earnings of employees, core employment benefits and trade union members. Weekly earnings data shows the distribution of weekly earnings of all wage and salary earners classified by full-time/part-time employees, employees with or without leave entitlements, sector, hours worked and hours paid. Core employment benefits data includes information relating to sick leave, annual leave, long-service leave, maternity/paternity leave and superannuation coverage. Information about the level of trade union membership is also provided. For each of these topics estimates can be cross-classified by demographics such as state, sex, age, marital status, birthplace; and by labour force characteristics such as industry of main job and occupation of main job.

Some data for Queensland:

- In 2009, there were 198,600 males who were members of a trade union in their main job and 788,300 who were not members. Corresponding figures for females were 172,500 members and 730,200 non-members. Trade union membership has declined from 1990 levels for males but has increased 23% from 2008. Membership for females has remained about the same level and has increased 8.1% from 2007.



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## International Trade in Services by Country, by State and by Detailed Services Category, Calendar Year, 2009

International Trade in Services by Country, by State and by Detailed Services Category, Calendar Year, 2009 (cat. no. 5368.0.55.004) was released on 14 May 2010.

The spreadsheets contain trade in services credits and debits data for: country and country groups by calendar years; calendar years by country and country groups; state by calendar years; calendar years by state; detailed travel service by calendar years by country and country groups; and education related travel credits by calendar years by educational sector by type of expenditure. A full range of data is available from 2000.

Some data for Queensland:

- In 2009, the total credits of international trade in services was \$8,972 million, a 2.3% decrease from 2008. The largest contribution to this total was travel, accounting for \$6,430 million in 2009, with education-related personal travel accounting for \$2,686 million of credits, 27% more than in 2008.
- Total debits of international trade in services for 2009 were \$7,124 million, a 10% decrease from 2008. Travel was the largest contributor, accounting for \$4,048 million of debits in 2009. Education-related personal travel accounted for only \$132 million of the travel debits.

## Australian Industry, 2008-09

Australian Industry, 2008-09 (cat. no. 8155.0) was released on 28 May 2010.

Presents estimates derived using a combination of data from the Economic Activity Survey and business tax data sourced from the Australian Tax Office. For most industry divisions and subdivisions (as specified in the Australian and New Zealand Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 edition), estimates at a national level are presented of: income; expenses; industry value added; operating profit before tax; capital expenditure; and selected components of these aggregates and derivations. State/territory estimates of income, employment, and wages and salaries, at the division level are also included.

Some data for Queensland:

- The industry with the largest growth in sales and service income between 2007-08 and 2008-09 was mining with a 66% increase from \$27,633 million to \$45,907 million. The total wages and salaries for mining increased 25% over the same period.
- Manufacturing showed the largest sales and service income of \$78,316 million in 2008-09 and grew 4.6% from 2007-08. Wages and salaries for manufacturing decreased 1.8% over the same period, while employment decreased 8.5%.
- Construction had the largest total of wages and salaries in 2008-09 with \$10,227 million, an 8.0% increase from 2007-08. Construction also had the largest employment of 256,000 persons in 2008-09.
- Retail trade had the second largest employment of 253,000 persons in 2008-09. Total wages and salaries were \$6,521 million in 2008-09.

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## Prices

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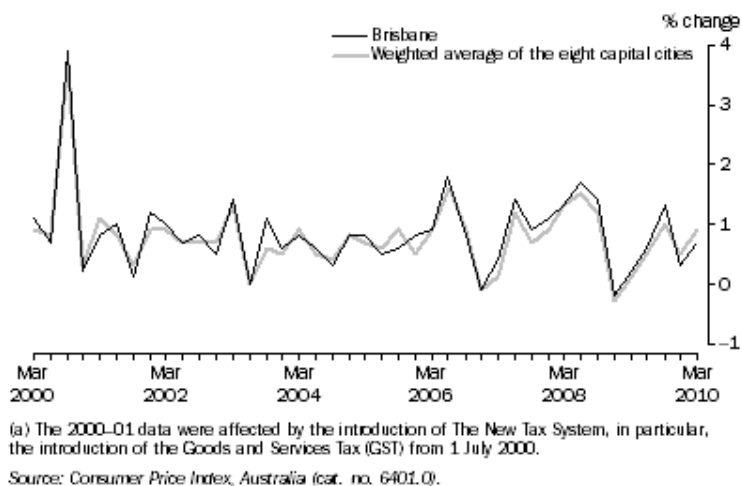
### PRICES

#### Consumer Price Index

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Brisbane increased by 3.0% in the 12 months to March quarter 2010 compared with a 2.9% increase in the weighted average of the eight capital cities. Darwin recorded the highest increase of any capital city (3.5%). Perth recorded the second highest rise (3.4%) and Hobart recorded the third highest rise (3.2%).

Between the December quarter 2009 and the March quarter 2010 the Brisbane CPI increased by 0.7% compared with an increase of 0.9% for the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

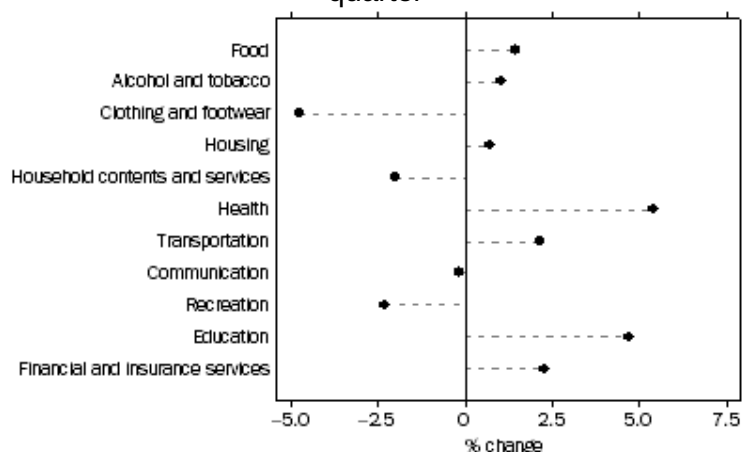
**Consumer Price Index**, All Groups - Percentage change from previous quarter(a): Original



In the March 2010 quarter, the majority of Brisbane price categories groups increased compared with the previous quarter. The largest increases were Health (5.4%) and Education (4.7%).

Over the same period, decreases were recorded for Clothing and footwear (-4.7%), Recreation (-2.2%) and Household contents and services (-2.0%).

#### CPI Movement, Brisbane, Percentage change from previous quarter: Original - March 2010 quarter



For more detailed information on the consumer price index, please refer to [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat no. 6401.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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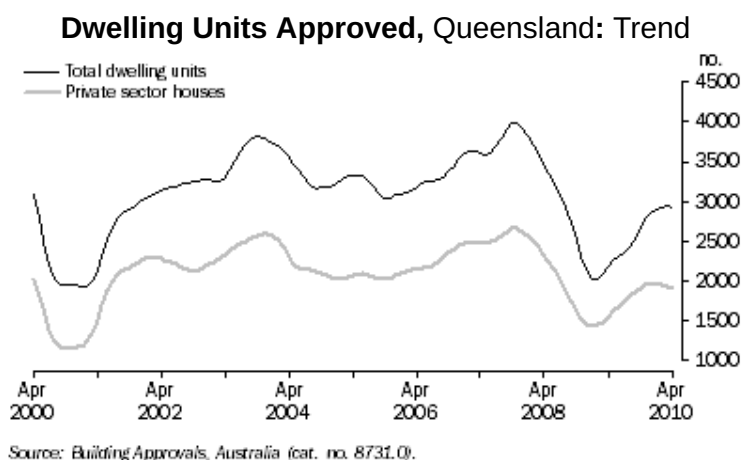
## Construction

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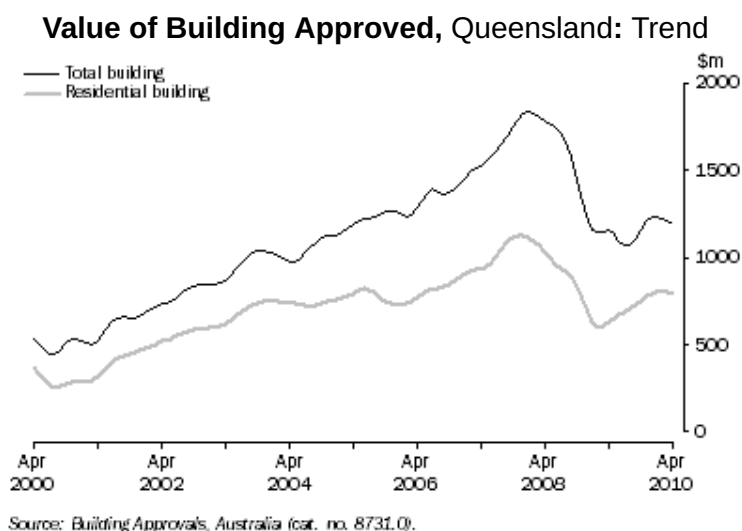
### CONSTRUCTION

#### Building Approvals

In April 2010, the total number of dwelling units approved in Queensland in trend terms was 2,928. This was a decrease of 0.1% from the previous month, following thirteen monthly increases. The trend estimate for private sector houses was 1,909 approvals which represents 65% of total dwelling units approved.



In April 2010, the total value of building approvals in trend terms was \$1,191 million, a 1.5% decrease from the previous month but a 3.2% increase from April 2009. Residential buildings accounted for 67% of the total value of buildings.



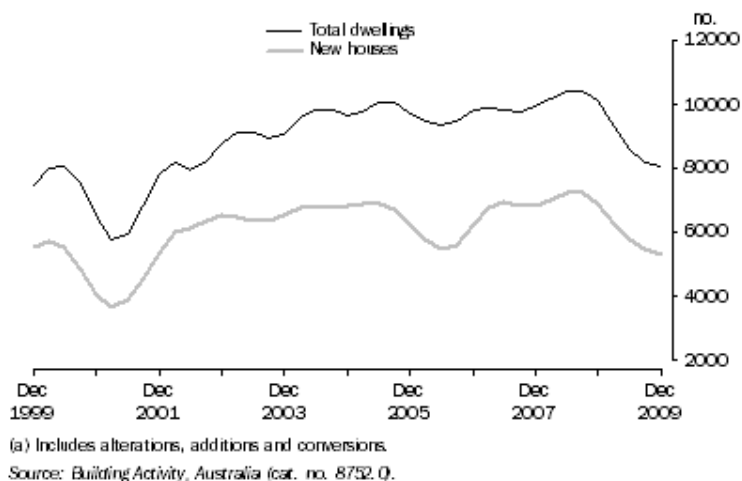
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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## Building Activity

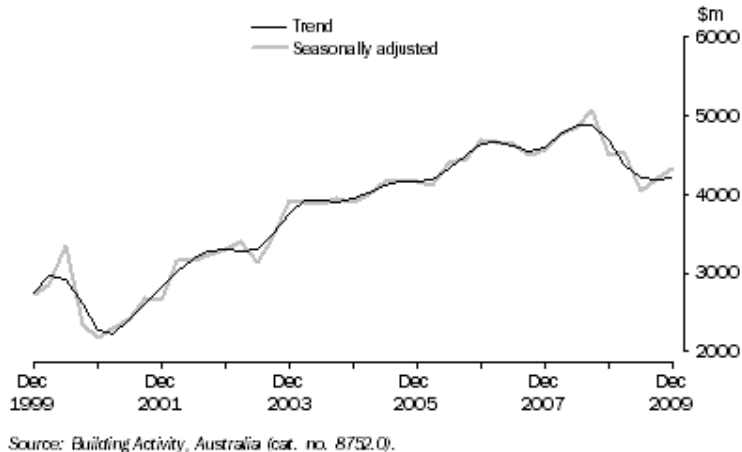
In the December 2009 quarter, the total number of dwelling units completed in trend terms in Queensland was 8,041. This was a decrease of 1.8% from the September 2009 quarter. There were 5,284 new houses completed during the December 2009 quarter which represents 66% of the total number of dwelling units completed.

### Dwellings Completed(a), Queensland: Trend



In the December 2009 quarter, the trend estimate of the value of total building work done was \$4,204 million. This was a decrease of 10% from the December 2008 quarter.

#### Value of Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

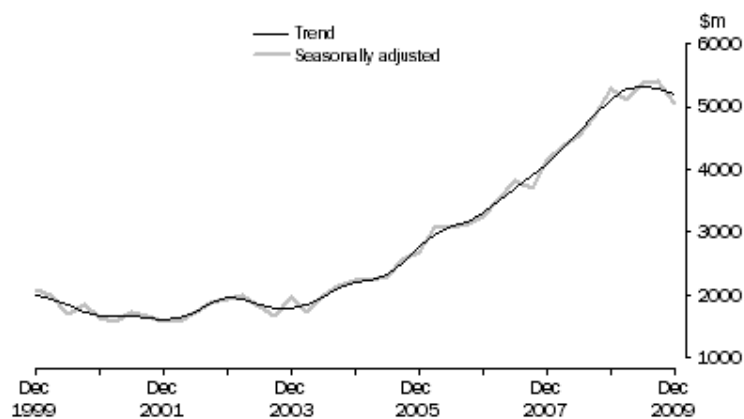
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### Engineering Construction

Between the September 2009 and December 2009 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of the value of engineering construction decreased by 1.4% to \$5,209 million. This follows the period of strong growth since September 2003 quarter.

#### Engineering Construction Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland





Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0).

For further information on this topic, access [Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Housing Finance

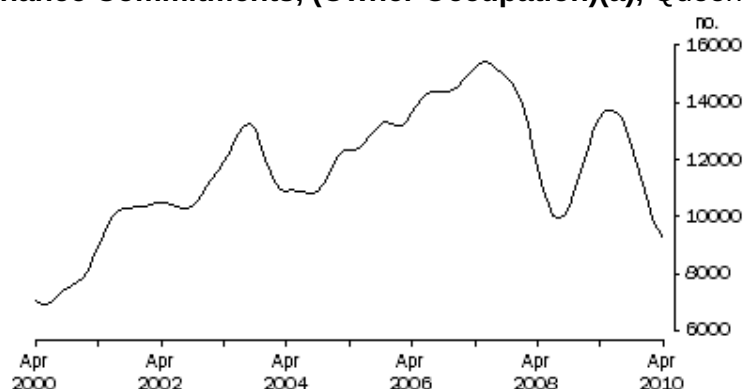
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### HOUSING FINANCE

#### Housing Finance Commitments

In Queensland, the number of owner occupied housing commitments in trend estimate terms decreased to 9,202 (down 3.4%) from March 2010 to April 2010, the tenth monthly decrease after ten consecutive monthly increases.

#### Housing Finance Commitments, (Owner Occupation)(a), Queensland: Trend



(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0).

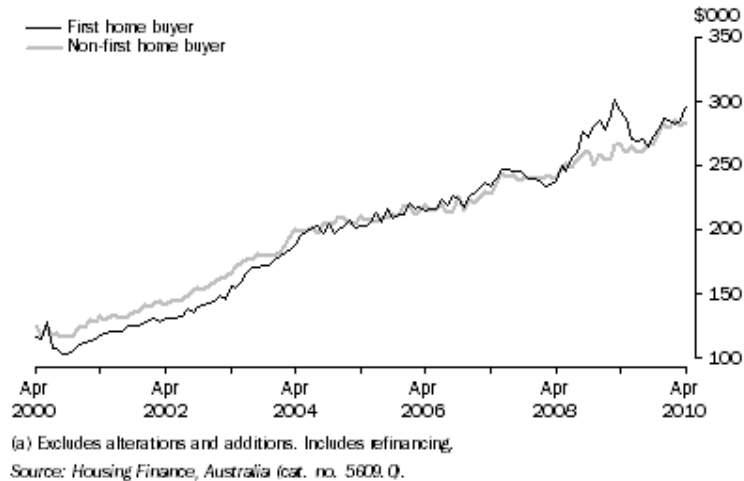
The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation in Queensland decreased by 3.1% to \$2,620 million, from March 2010 to April 2010. Over the year to April 2010, in trend estimate terms, the value of housing finance commitments showed a decrease

of 28%.

Since April 2000, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in Queensland has more than doubled from \$122,800 to \$285,200.

In April 2010, the average loan size for first home buyers (\$297,100) increased 4.2% from the previous month. The April 2010 average loan size for non-first home buyers (\$283,300) increased 1.1% from the previous month.

#### Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer (Owner Occupation)(a), Queensland: Original



Further information on this topic is available in [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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## Incomes

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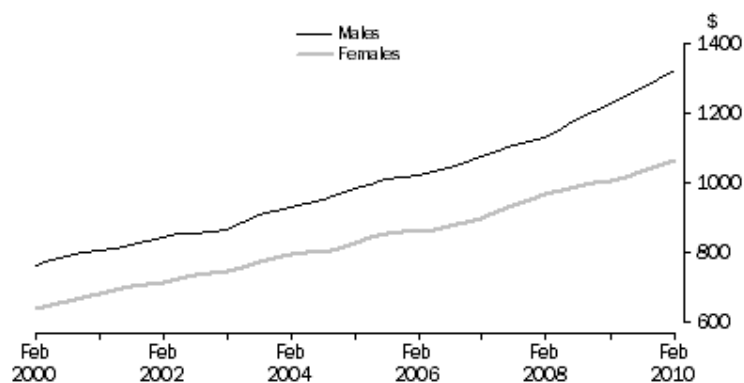
### INCOMES

#### Average Weekly Earnings

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland increased by 7.5% to \$1,233.20 in the 12 months to February 2010. Nationally, the corresponding increase was lower at 5.9% (up to \$1,243.10).

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland rose by 8.2% for males and 6.0% for females over the 12 months to February 2010. The February 2010 female estimate of \$1,069.30 was 81% of the corresponding male estimate of \$1,327.30.

#### Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time, Queensland: Trend



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0).

More information on average weekly earnings can be accessed at [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Consumption and Investment

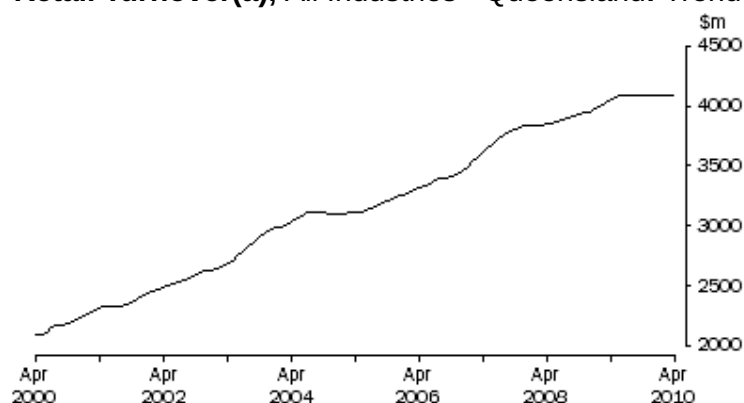
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### CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT

#### Retail Trade

The April 2010 trend estimate for Queensland's retail turnover was \$4,091 million, an increase of 0.1% from March 2010. Food retailing accounted for the greatest proportion of retail turnover in April 2010, at 42%, followed by Household goods retailing at 17%. Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services accounted for 12% of total retail turnover.

#### Retail Turnover(a), All Industries - Queensland: Trend



(a) There was a break in the trend series between June 2000 and July 2000 due to the introduction of The New Tax System.

Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

Further information about this topic can be accessed at [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

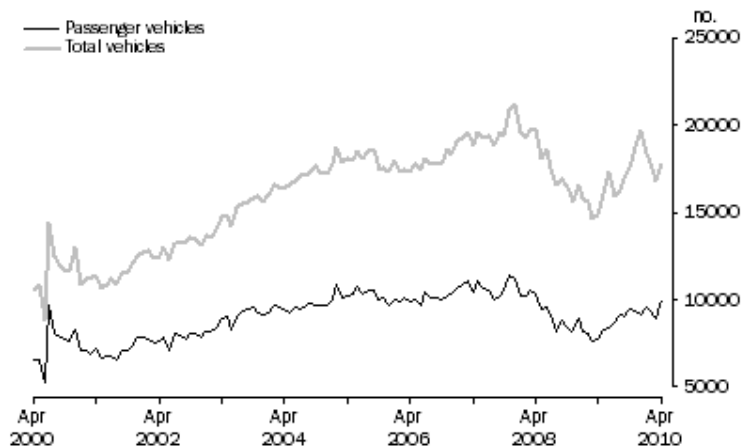
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## New Motor Vehicle Sales

In seasonally adjusted terms, 9,962 new passenger vehicles and 17,798 new vehicles in total were sold in Queensland in April 2010. Corresponding sales for Australia were 53,623 and 90,935. When comparing April 2010 with March 2010, Queensland recorded an increase of 11% in passenger vehicle sales. Total new vehicle sales increased by 5.8% over the same period.

In April 2000, new passenger vehicle sales accounted for 62% of total new vehicle sales in Queensland. By April 2010, the proportion for new passenger vehicle sales had fallen to 56%.

### New Motor Vehicle Sales, Queensland: Seasonally Adjusted



Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0).

Further information about new motor vehicle sales can be accessed from [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat. no. 9314.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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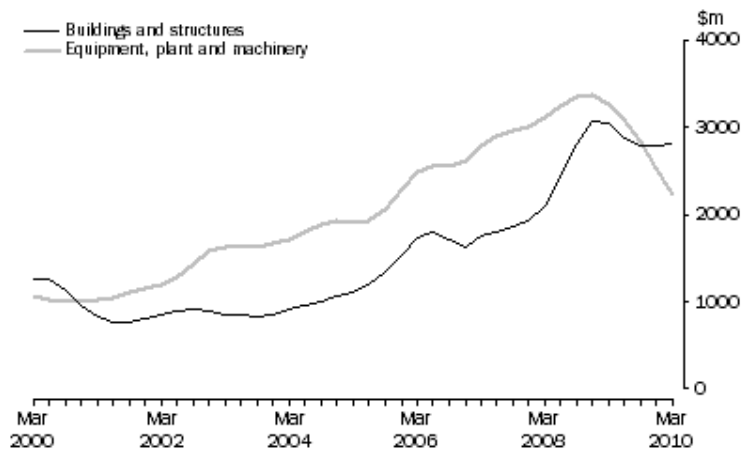
## Private New Capital Expenditure

Between the December 2009 and the March 2010 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of private new capital expenditure decreased by 5.4% to \$5,030 million.

During the same period, expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery decreased by 12% to \$2,230 million while expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 1.2% to \$2,812 million.

Comparing the March 2010 quarter with the March 2009 quarter, Queensland's total private new capital expenditure decreased by 20%. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery decreased by 32% and expenditure on Buildings and structures decreased by 7.7%.

### Private New Capital Expenditure, Chain Volume Measures by quarter - Queensland: Trend



Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0).

Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5625.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Interstate Trade

### Queensland's Interstate Trade

Information on this topic can be accessed at [Interstate Trade, Queensland](#) (cat. no. 8502.3) or by contacting Queensland Interstate Trade on 1800 654 467. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Tourist Accommodation

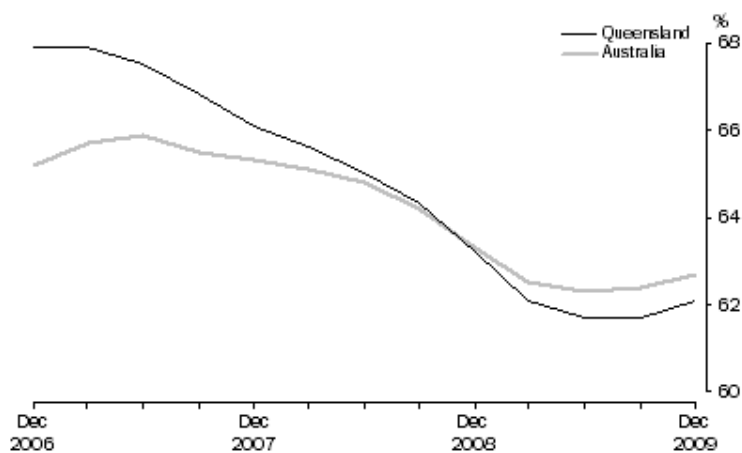
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### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

#### Queensland Hotels, Motels and Serviced Apartments with 15 or More Rooms

In the December 2009 quarter, there were 1,142 hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. These establishments had a guest room capacity of 61,663 rooms. The trend estimate of the room occupancy rate for Queensland was 62.1%, slightly lower than the national average (62.7%).

#### Room Occupancy Rate, By Quarter: Trend



Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0).

In the December 2009 quarter, Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms catered for 2.6 million guest arrivals. Queensland establishments reported the longest average length of stay for guests (2.7 days) of all states and territories. The national average was 2.3 days.

The trend estimate of Queensland total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was \$499 million in the December 2009 quarter

For more detailed information on Queensland's tourist accommodation, please refer to [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0) and [Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland](#) (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication and data cube are released quarterly.

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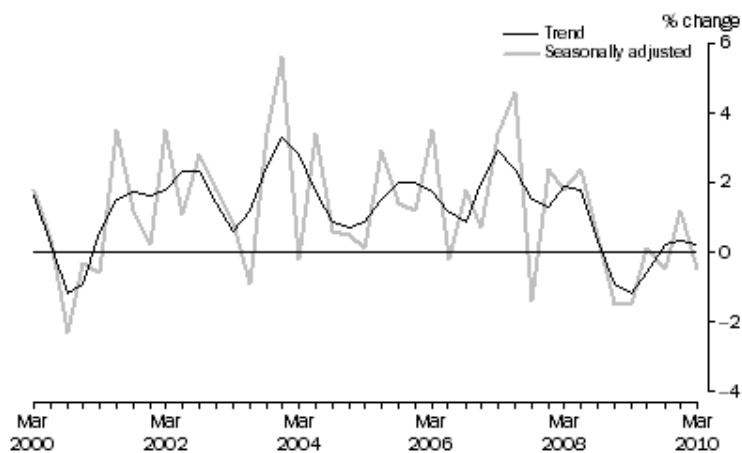
## State Accounts

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### STATE ACCOUNTS

Queensland's March quarter 2010 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$60,675 million, a \$106 million (0.2%) increase from the December quarter 2009. Australia's Domestic Final Demand (trend) increased 1.2% over the same period, to \$318,713 million.

**State Final Demand, Chain Volume Measures - Percentage change from previous quarter:**  
Queensland



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#) (cat. no. 5206.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Environment and Energy

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### ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

- Plastic bags, paper, cardboard and newspapers were the waste items most commonly recycled or reused (92%) by Queensland households in the 12 months prior to March 2009.
- In Queensland in the 12 months prior to March 2009, 88% of households reused some form of waste at home and 85% recycled their waste by municipal kerbside collection.

(From cat. no. 4602.0.55.002 - [Environmental Issues: Waste Management and Transport Use](#), Mar 2009)

This section contains the following subsection :  
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## Environment and Energy Statistics

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## ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY STATISTICS

### Regular environment and energy releases with Queensland content:

[Livestock Products, Australia](#), (cat. no. 7215.0)

[Wheat Use and Stocks, Australia](#), (cat. no. 7307.0)

[Livestock and Meat, Australia](#), (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

[Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia](#), (cat. no. 8412.0)

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# Explanatory Notes

## Quality Declaration - Summary

### QUALITY DECLARATION - SUMMARY

#### INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.

Other than new motor vehicle sales and housing finance, all data published in Qld Stats is collected under the Census and Statistics Act. The New Motor Vehicle Sales statistics are compiled for publication using data provided by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI). The collection is known as VFACTS and is based on retail sales by all FCAI member companies. The ABS calculates seasonally adjusted and trend series for publication in New Motor Vehicle Sales. For housing finance, the majority of the data are collected by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) under the Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001, whilst the ABS collects data from lenders not required to report to APRA.

#### RELEVANCE

The aim of Qld Stats is to provide information relevant to Queenslanders. Most of the data are presented at the state level. Population data from Regional Population Growth, Australia are presented annually in Qld Stats at statistical division level. Finer levels of disaggregation are available in the publication.

#### TIMELINESS

Data published in Qld Stats are taken from the ABS web site for each collection and these data represent the most recent available indicators in each topic group.

#### ACCURACY

Details on the accuracy of each series included in Qld Stats can be found in the individual source publications. Where available, the relevant Quality Declaration, Explanatory Notes or Technical



Note should be referred to for specific details about data quality. Revisions can occur in source publications at some point of time after release. These revisions may or may not be reflected in Qld Stats, depending on the date of original inclusion in Qld Stats.

## **COHERENCE**

Most series can be compared with similar series published by the ABS as definitions are uniform but careful investigation may be needed. Differences between series (where applicable) are available from the Explanatory Notes of the source publications.

## **INTERPRETABILITY**

Data in Qld Stats may be shown as either original, seasonally adjusted or trend series and the types of data series are clearly stated.

Seasonal adjustment removes the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the original time series estimates. This is done to reveal the underlying non-seasonal features of the series. The smoothing of seasonally adjusted estimates to produce trend estimates reduces the impact of the volatile component of the seasonally adjusted series.

Please refer to Quality Declaration, Explanatory Notes, Glossary or Technical Note within each source publication to find further information about data sources, terminology and other aspects of the series.

## **ACCESSIBILITY**

Qld Stats is an electronic publication containing summary information about a range of ABS releases, including links to the source publications. All ABS published data are available free of charge on the ABS web site and may include .PDF files and data cubes which often include similar data for all states and territories.

If the information you require is not available as a standard product or service, ABS Consultancy Services can help you with customised services to suit your needs. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.